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during the week ended November 21 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever and 1 death from smallpox.

November 27: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended November 25 there were in that city 9 deaths from yellow fever and 5 deaths from smallpox.

November 19: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended November 17 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever.

November 27: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended November 25 there were in the city of Regla 5 deaths from yellow fever.

November 22: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended November 20 there were in that city 37 cases and 6 deaths from smallpox.

November 20: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended November 20 there were in that city 5 deaths from yellow fever.

*Sanitary report from Habana.*

HABANA, CUBA, *November 27, 1897.*

SIR: The following report of the transactions of this office and of sanitary matters for the week ended Thursday, November 25, 1897, is respectfully submitted:

There will be many women and children leaving Habana for Key West and Tampa within the next few days, as the Florida State board of health will remove their restrictions governing the acclimation of persons on and after December 1, and being informed of this matter, this office has been besieged with persons to be vaccinated.

At the same time the harbor work has increased in proportion and the situation there has to be carefully watched as vessels remain two or three days after being given their bill of health by this office. In such cases an inspection is made of the vessel and crew each day and the inspection noted on the bill of health for the guidance of the quarantine officer at port of arrival in the United States.

Vessels in the cattle trade, and there are now seven regularly engaged in that business between Habana and ports on the west coast of Florida, should be, and are, carefully looked after even during the winter months.

The men composing the crews of these vessels nearly all present certificates of immunity to yellow fever, yet many of them own up that they have never had the disease and have lived in Florida, generally Key West, all their lives. I have a copy of one of these acclimation certificates, which, in my opinion, are unreliable. Yellow fever is decreasing in number of deaths, both in Habana proper and the town of Regla, across the bay. All of the deaths from that disease in the mortality table attached to this report occurred in the military hospitals.

The deaths from malarial fevers still hold up to the number which have occurred in previous weeks, and typhoid fever is still prevalent, most of the deaths from the latter disease occurring in the military hospitals.

Intestinal diseases are still ravaging the poor people, particularly the country people, although attempts are being made by private individuals to obtain for them good sustaining food and medical supplies.

Just what is and has been the condition of these people is exemplified by the fact that in the place called Los Fosos, mentioned in one of my previous reports, 1,700 men, women, and children have been placed there, and of that number, 1,190 have died. These figures are approximately correct, and the said deaths were recorded as resulting from enteritis or dysentery, and occasionally "inanicion" i.e. starvation. The condition of these people has been improved during the last few days, owing, as I have stated, to the efforts of private individuals. Smallpox is again increasing, there having been 5 deaths from that disease during the week. One death has occurred from leprosy, and 1 from beriberi.

I would invite your attention to the reported epidemic of typhus fever at Matanzas. It is said that the disease exists to a considerable extent and is increasing rapidly, with an enormous death rate. I can not at this time verify the statement as to the true nature of the disease, but without doubt a malignant type of disease exists in that city, and I believe needs investigation. The city of Matanzas lies on a low plateau of ground, and is situated between two rivers. The waters of these streams being brackish, and with the lack of sanitary surroundings existing everywhere on the island, that city is probably infected with typhus fever. I would report positively the existence of an increasing epidemic of smallpox at Sagua La Grande, a town of about 12,000, in the province of Santa Clara.

On November 22, there were 35 cases in the "Lazaretto" and other cases scattered over the city, and no organized attempts have been made to stop the progress of the disease by vaccination, isolation of cases, and disinfection of premises, and this neglect has been so palpable that the paper of the town, *El Anunciador*, has published the condition of affairs.

Sagua La Grande is a port from which vessels go to the United States.

Smallpox is prevailing in epidemic form also in several towns in the province of Pinar del Rio. The death rate is very high, the disease often occurring in its hemorrhagic form.

Pinar del Rio is the province west of Habana, and the towns referred to are connected with this by a railroad.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

*Mortality of the city of Habana and the town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, November 25, 1897.*

	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	9	5	14
Typhoid fever.....	28	2	30
Pernicious fever.....	10		10
Malarial fever.....	24	8	32
Smallpox.....	5		5
Beriberi.....	1		1
Caquexia paludica.....	16	3	19
Enteritis.....	72	17	89
Dysentery.....	51	30	81
Diarrhea.....	18	7	25
Leprosy.....	1		1
Pneumonia.....	10	1	11
Tuberculosis.....	52	6	58
Starvation.....	4	1	5
Total deaths.....	447	89	534
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			138.80